"USE OF ELECTRONIC RESOURCES BY THE USERS OF ENGINEERING COLLEGE LIBRARIES IN WESTERN MAHARASHTRA"

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Significance:

This study is important to know the actual status of the library's effective environment. Now a days we observe the revolutionary change in the education field of teaching-learning processes. Multimedia like video-audio media not just entered in the field but it became the most efficient and essential medium of education processes. Information communication technology and E- Resources became an integral part of the higher education system. SWAYAM-NPTEL is the latest example of this new educational technology.

The formation of MOU, [1] (A memorandum of understanding is a formal agreement between two or more parties. Companies and organizations can use MOUs to establish official partnerships. MOUs are not legally binding but they carry a degree of seriousness and mutual respect, stronger than a gentlemen's agreement.Example MOU Between AICET & NPTEL. So it is new challenges for the library has to face the changes. AICTE, NBA, NAAC these three apex bodies inspect the core area of Information communication technics in technical education. This is the main focal point of the status of quality work. And the library performs the major activity in this process.

Thinking of quality and idea is not just born it is a very old concept. Improvement and development are a continuing process. Establishment of NAAC is the year 1994 as an autonomous body of University Grants Commission (UGC) and headquarter situated in Bengaluru state Karnataka. NAAC provide (SSR) self-study format to the education institute so it will help to maintain uniformity in various data fields. It helps the NAAC to inspect, check or verify of the information submitting from the education institute. The NAAC concentrate on the quality culture of the institution in terms of quality initiatives, quality enhancement, as reflected in institute vision, institutional operations and the processes, either by on-site observations and/or through the facts and figures about the various aspects of institutional functioning Etc.

Hypothesis: -

Hypothesis means it is an idea or explanation for something that is based on known facts but has not yet been proved.

1. All Library of technical institute well equipped by (ICT) Information Communication Systems to fulfill the requirement of E-Resources.
2. Library of the technical institute is ready to face new forthcoming challenges of E-Resource.
3. Management of Aided / unaided technical institute provides an adequate budget for the library to make availability of E-Resources.

Aim: -

Aim meansto attempt or intend to reach a certain goal

1. To give awareness about E-Resource to technological libraries.
2. Measure the performance of utilization of E-resource in technical libraries.

Objectives:-

A specific result that a person or system aims to achieve within a time frame and with available resources. Objective means something that you plan to do or achievement. Themain objective of this study is to explore the dependency of the teachers, andStudenton medium of E-resource andto know the productivity and quality of information retrieved through e-resources.

1. To know the different type of electronic resources and service available in library.
2. To study the purpose of usage of E-Resource in the library.
3. To study the Frequency and type of E-Resource by user in library.
4. To know the productivity and quality of information access through E-Resource.
5. To identify the problems in accessing E-Resources and user satisfaction.

The scope of the Study:-

Western Maharashtra state includes districts of Pune, Solapur, Satara, and Sangli, and Kolhapur, district. With reference to AICTE, I found following numerical distribution of engineering college perdistrict. (http://www.india.org/dashboard/pages/angulardashboard.php#!/approved)

SR. No.	Name of The District	Number of College Included
01	Pune	152
02	Solapur	022
03	Kolhapur	024
04	Satara	027
05	Sangli	014
	Total :-	**239**

Table: District wise engineering College

The definition of explicitly the scope of the study is very important because it defines clearly the extent of content that will be covered by the means of the research in order to come to more logical conclusions and give conclusive and satisfactory answers to the research. So with reference to the time limit, economic issues, I define my study circumstance is to the technical institute library which comes in the region of western Maharashtra.

Measuring performance is not an easy task because many terms have to study related to this work. It plays a vital role in library practice by presenting the good explanatory status of the library to your administrator. It helps in the evaluation, decision making and efficiency of the library.

Methods of data collection (Methodology):-

Required data collected survey method:-

Survey research is the collection of data attained by asking individuals questions either in person, on paper, by phone or online. Conducting surveys is one form of primary research, which is the gathering data first-hand from its source. Survey is a way of collecting information that you hope represents the views of the whole community or group in which you are interested. Survey can be done by using following methods such as,

A. **Case study surveys**, which collect information from a part of a group or community, without trying to choose them for overall representation of the larger population. You may need to conduct several of these before you get a sense of how the larger community would respond to your survey. Case study surveys only provide specific information about the community studied.

B. **Sampled surveys**, which are the type we'll be focusing on in this section, ask a sample portion of a group to answer your questions. If done well, the results for the sample will reflect the results you would have gotten by surveying the entire group. For example, let's say you want to know what percentage of people in your county would make use of an adult literacy program. Getting every person in a county with 10,000 people to fill out a survey would be a huge task. Instead you decide to survey a sample of 500 people and find out what they think. For the sample to accurately represent the larger group, it must be carefully chosen. We'll speak to that later in this section.

C. **Census surveys,** in which you give your survey questionnaire to every member of the population you, want to learn about. This will give you the most accurate information about the group, but it may not be very practical for large groups. A census is best done with

smaller groups all of the clients of a particular agency, for example, as opposed to all of the citizens of a city.

Surveys are usually written, although sometimes the surveyor reads the questions aloud and writes down the answers for another person; they can be distributed by mail, fax, e-mail, through a web page, or the questions can be asked over the phone or in person. Surveys collect information in as uniform manner. It helps us for to know the idea and opinions of specific community.

Surveys collect information in as uniform a manner as possible by asking each respondent the same questions in the same way so as to insure that the answers are most influenced by the respondents' experiences, not due to how the interviewer words the question. Survey can be done when you need,

I. Quick and efficient way of collecting information

II. Reach large number of people

III. Need statistically valid information

IV. Information is not readily available

We can use following technic for survey method,

1. Through the mail
2. By telephone
3. Face-to-face

Questionnaire:-

In this method we useda predefined series of questions used to collect information from individuals. Questionnaire may be closed ended and open ended type.

Methodology:-

Methodology means specific procedure or techniques used in identification and analyzes of information applied to solve the problem or understanding the problems. Here we can analyze qualitative and quantitative data.

Qualitative data:

It includes data from respondent communication and by interview method, information prodded in questionnaires. And we think about concerns, suggestions, strengths, weaknesses, similar experiences, program inputs, recommendations, outputs, outcome indicators, etc.

Quantitative Data:

It Includes data of ranking, Yes Or No, various category etc.

Interpretation of data:

Interpretation means expected results, common standards, experience etc.

The table used for the study:

1. Purpose of utilization of E-Resource
2. Availability of E-Resources in various library
3. Frequency of use
4. Advantages of E-Resources.
5. Most used type of E-Resources.
6. Availability access of E-Resource from remote place etc.

The result of research:

1. Verification of hypothesis

2. Conclusions, level of scope,
3. Suggestions,
4. Actual outcomes of research.

The Chapter Scheme:

1. Introduction of research work
2. Introduction E-Resource
3. Important E-Resource in AICTE, NAAC, NBA standards
4. Qualitative service of library
5. Statistical analysis of collected data

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